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## New-Mork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1892.

# TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The North German Lloyd steamer Lake Huron, having broken her shaft 1,000 miles out at sea; the accident caused a panic on board. M. Perier gave up the task of trying to form a French Cabinet. M. Bourgeois was invited to attempt it. — The De Rothschild proposals have not been entirely abandoned, but will be discussed with amendments by the Monetary Conference on Tuesday. - The Reinach checks in the Panama case were delivered to the committee; and the names of the payees became known. The freedom of the city of Liverpool was pre-

sented to Mr. Gladstone.

Domestic.—The National Prison Reform Association met in Baltimore; the annual address was made by ex-President Hayes. === Cardinal Gibbons is in favor of Sunday opening of the World's Fair, under certain restrictions. \_\_\_\_ It is said New-Orleans in the Italian lynching cases were overruled; the cases will go to the United States Supreme Court.

City and Suburban .- Arrangements were completed for Mr. Gould's funeral. = The University of the City of New-York conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff. == The examination of Senator Osborno was continued before Commissioner ·Shields. == A well-known turfman has been robbed in Wall Street, --- The new building of the American Fine Arts Society was opened with a reception. = Robert A. Pinkerton at this port to one which it has at any other made a report to the Senate investigating committee as to the action of his detective bureau in the Homestead trouble. \_\_\_\_ The Rev. Father Corrigan published a card denouncing Cahenalvism. = Stocks further advanced; although exceptions were frequent, and the closing was strong at slight concessions from the highest

All's well that ends well, and the news that the German Lloyd steamship Spree is safe, will relieve an anxiety that was rapidly of the session with a determination to settle becoming intense. Owing to a broken shaft she was unable to proceed on her voyage and intelligent purpose can accomplish that end to this city and was towed back to Queenstown. There is nothing very poetic or picturesque about such a mishap, but there are in it many possibilities of danger, which fortunately the Spree avoided. Unless the vessel can be at once fitted for the voyage, the passengers will be transferred to another vessel.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford gives on the sixteenth page of THE TRIBUNE to-day a forcible exposition of one of the reasons why in material progress Old Italy lags so far behind New America. It is conceivable that the Calabrian peasant should not acquaint himself with modern inventions, but it is hard to credit the fact that European capitalists should neglect the means for wealth that lie before them. The distinguished novelist has the happy art of making pictures in words, and in setting forth his "Contrast" he has presented an uncommonly agreeable description of a Calabrian salt mine.

Sir John Thompson, the new Prime Minis- the metropolis. ter of Canada, completed the formation of his Cabinet vesterday. Among the most noteworthy features in connection therewith is the appointment of A. R. Angers to the post of Minister of Militia and Defence. The Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec, which he vacates in consequence of his nomination to the Dominion Cabinet, has been assigned by Sir John Thompson to Mr. Chapleau, an appointment which is expected to lead to the resignation of the Quebec Premier, de Boucherville, and to result in a political orisis there. Sir John Thompson's nomination to the post of Dominion Prime Minister gives great satisfaction to the large and important body of Canadian Catholics, as he is the first member of their Church to hold that office.

A dispatch from Albany indicates that two of the three proposed amendments to the Con-

be decided by the courts. At present the Concations of its own members." The other propos d amendment which failed provided for the election of additional Supreme Court Judges -two in the 1st and 11d Judicial Districts and one each in the remaining six districts. This amendment, like the bill providing for a Constitutional Convention, was bunglingly drawn. The amendment which has been adopted provides for the sale of the State salt interest at Syracuse. The salt springs in question have ceased to be a source of revenue to the people the prospect of getting rid of them.

No settlement of the political crisis has yet a Cabinet. All the efforts thus far made to form an Administration have resulted in fail- But now that a Grand Jury which is not open ure. Both M. Brisson and M. Perier have endeavered in vain to constitute a Cabinet. The men, however, whom they called upon | den, they may well fee! that her case takes to assist them in the task have in every case on a different aspect. Her intimates may conshown themselves unwilling to risk their political prospects by joining a Government which, in view of the present composition of the Chamber and of the imminence of the general election, is necessarily destined to be go as far as that. The indictment of the Grand shortlived. Moreover, the members of any Administration now formed will be forced to still it has its serious significance. The jury bear a heavy burden of responsibility in connection with Panama Canal prosecution. and any popular odium resulting from either alleged leniency or else severity in the matter will rest upon their shoulders.

### BAR THE ENTRANCE NOW.

Foreign medical authorities agree in the expectation that cholera will reappear early next year in Europe and extensively invade the continent. Our own sanitary experts likewise look forward with apprehension to an early arrival of the pestilence at our gates. Recent dispatches announce the adoption of stringent precautionary measures in England, and there is every reason to insist that this salutary example shall be imitated here. An outbreak of cholera in 1893 would be peculiarly unfortunate on account of the World's Fair, inasmuch as it would not only be exceedingly injurious to that enterprise, but would, because of it. find conditions exactly adapted to its malign work. When the population of a place is suddenly increased far beyond its customary limits. so that the demand for the common conveniences of life much exceeds the readily accessible supply, diseases are always likely to a Greek name. Whenever they make a disgerminate and flourish. New-York physicians covery or invention in Boston, whether it is are disposed to believe that a direct connection a hair dye or a corn cure or a new kind of between the Columbus celebration in this city dog, they give it a Greek name and have last October and the epidemic of bronchial schools of philosophy and Saturday afternoon maladies which followed immediately after and dinners and female debating societies and no still prevails can be reasonably inferred, though end of new-paper articles about it. Cooknot conclusively established. Assuming that they are right, this incident supplies a suggestion of the consequences which a vast congregation of visitors in Chicago might be expected to produce under hygicnic conditions far more propitious than are likely to attend the World's Fair. What the results might be Spree was towed into Queenstown by the steamer if cholera obtained a footheld in the United morists of the Boston press are having great States it is important, however distressing, to fun with him because his first discovery in bear in mind.

It is as far as possible from the wish of any intelligent person to excite needless alarm on sweet as a Philadelphia broiler cut off in its this score. But it is foolish to ignore in a time prime before it had laid its first egg or its of tranquillity the perils which lie ahead. Chicago is becoming a centre of interest to the civilized world. The managers of the Fair are doing their work with extraordinary rapidity and skill, and no doubt remains that their colossal undertaking will be satisfactorily completed. It is a pleasure to praise them unequivocally. But we are not informed that the municipal authorities of Chicago or its inhabitants are earnestly addressing themselves that charges of cruelty to an apprentice boy will to the task of making the city wholesome. be preferred against certain officers of the United And yet they have no time to lose or energy States steamship Adams, now returning from Beh- to waste. Their streets and sewers and water Mr. Bland in an interview said he supply are in a shocking condition, unless the had no hope of the success of the Silver Confer- Chicago press grossly misrepresents it. How ence. = The exceptions filed by the city of these elements will figure in the vital statistics of next year, unless they undergo a radical change, nobody needs to be told.

The requirements and the duty of every other centre of population are equally obvious and essential. New-York in particular is under the most stringent obligations to be vigilant and energetic. This is the gateway through which the stream of travel from abroad will flow Disease may enter elsewhere, but here lies the chief danger. Cholera has a hundred chances numerically considered, to effect an entrance point. It was brought to a halt last summer. and probably can be again if all the forces of opposition are arrayed against it. But the task will be harder next year than it was this. and there is no sense in refusing to consider the danger and the mean; of averting it until it actually compels attention. Now is the time to devise and apply measures of safety. The questions of immigration and quarantine ought to be taken up by Congress at the beginning them wisely if diligence and a humane, patriotic But in the mean time there are other things to be done which would certainly promote the object in view. For a brief period last antumn this city was conspicuously clean. It is not so to-day. Professor Chandler has opportunely emphasized the fact, and Commissione Brennan has made an inadequate explanation. It is his special business and solemn duty to put and keep the streets of New-York in such a condition as will guarantee the city against infection from that source. He has facilities for the work which were never given to his predecessors, and he will have no valid excuse to offer if he fails. The Health Board possesses powers which it seldom fully utilizes for the public welfare. Other branches of the maricipal government ought to co-operate with constant zeal in the indispensable task of making New-York wellnigh disease-proof. It can be done, and it would be done if all cone rued now felt the solicitude and the sense of responsibility which will overwhelm them a few months bence if cholera makes its way into

## THE BORDEN CASE.

Lizzie Borden has been indicted for the murder of her father and mother, and thus an other chapter has been added to the famous Fall River mystery. But the indictment does not serve to accomplish anything toward clearing up the case. The public is as much in the dark to-day touching the question. Who committed the murders? as it was last spring when the awful tragedy occurred. Lizzie Borden was held for the Grand Jury early in September on evidence which, it was clear, seemed inadequate to a very large number, not to say the majority, of those who attentively considered it from day to day as it was presented before the examining magistrate.

Since then if anything of importance has been discovered which tended to strengthen the case of the prosecution, the people have stitution which were submitted to the voters not heard of it. Reports have been circulated of this State at the recent election were de- from time to time to the effect that the cords feated. One of these provided that cases of were tightening about the accused; but these contested elections to the Legislature should on investigation resolved themselves into sensa-

stitution provides that "each house shall be den heard that she had been indicted "they the judge of the elections, returns and qualifi- affirmed," says a dispatch from Taunton, "that no new evidence had been found, and that it only remained for a speedy trial before a jury to establish her innocence." When the local magistrate decided to hold her, last fall, her friends, nothing daunted, said that her committal was "a foregone conclusion when Judge Blaisdell, who conducted the star-chamber inquest, decided to preside at the examination." They added that Judge Blaisdell's opinion seems to have been formed by what he saw at the inquest, and on this rather than on and they may well congratulate themselves on what was presented at the examination his decision appears to be based." These quotations are from the article which appeared in "The Boston Post" the morning after the day been reached, and France still remains without she was held for trial in September, and they fairly reflect the views of Miss Borden's friends. to any such criticism as that which they passed on the local magistrate has indicted Miss Bortinue to assert that it only needs "a speedy trial before a jury to establish her innocence." but they can hardly expect that the rest of those who thus far have held her guiltless will Jury is indeed not conclusive of anything, but after carefully considering the accusations against Miss Borden decides that they are sustained by the evidence.

It is safe to affirm that the trial will attract more attention than any similar proceeding which has taken place in New-England since the Webster-Parkman trial. On her preliminary examination the discrepancies in Miss Borden's ewn statements at the Coroner's inquest were commonly regarded as constituting the prosecution's weightiest evidence. There was no blood upon the hatchets which were found: there were no stains upon the garments which Miss Borden were the day of the murder: that she had any sufficient motive to commit so revolting a crime did not appear. Was the discrepancy testimony supplemented before the Grand Jury by fresh and important evidence? If not, then the chances are, we should say, that the twelve men in the box will not feel justified in pronouncing Miss Borden guilty.

### THE "EKOLOGIZED" HEN.

They have just put a new science on tap in Boston. It is the science of housekeeping with ery, which is a large part of housekeeping, has sometimes been called an art, and the "chef' an artist; but in Boston hereafter it ranks as a science and the "chef" as a scientist. It is the science of "ekology," and its professors "ekologists." Mr. Edwin Atkinson is inventor founder, missionary and propagator. The huekology is how to make an aged, weatherbeaten and storm-tossed hen as tender and peep had developed into a cackle. Restaurant-keepers are put in possession of the information, a companied with comments of a sareastic and uncomplimentary character concerning the age and previous condition of servitude of the birds they have been in the habit of offering their guests as "spring chickens." Travellers have also been warned to be on their guard against Mr. Atkinson's rejuvenated poultry, the "ekologized" hen. There is an undertone of scepticism in all the newspaper comments on the new science, particularly on its poultry department. The belief is general in Boston that no hen or chicken under the age of six eyes came into that town and the idea that Mr. Atkinson could render them edible with anything less than a pile driver is so preposterous as to excite mirth. The conversions of the tough and hardened birds encountered in Boston poultry markets would tax the resources of the whole Salvation

And yet we are rather disposed to think that Mr. Atkinson can do it. We do not know precisely how he does it; whether by tabulating the several parts of the hen, including the giblets, and then putting them through a course of applied mathematics such as he commonly uses in discussing the tariff until the hen squawks "Quod crat demonstrandum" and is taken out soft; or whether he combines chemstry and moral snasion in his processes. We reject at once the suggestion that he may nossibly have recourse to the pile-driver or even that he shuts himself up alone with the ben and proceeds to instil new views of life and duty into the mind of the fowl with a club or stone crusher or some such argument until the nen's moral nature undergoes an eatire change. Mr. Atkinson is not in the habit of carrying on great reforms in that way; it would be too violent and also have a tendency to scatter the hen. If he does shut himself up alone with the hea it must be with the view not so much of mauling and mutilating the bird as of setting facts and figures and census statistics before it in a gentlemanly and convincing way and appealing to its better instincts. There are few hens, or even reosters, extant that could long withstand that sort of thing. are quite disposed to think that if Mr. Atkinson can once get a hen alone in a corner-we care not whose hen-any Boston hen-or how old, even if it was born the same day with Dr. William Everett-let him get the hen alone in a corner and begin reading to her some of his arguments on the tariff, we believe that in less than half a day the hen would burst into tears, relax its muscles, in short soften all over, saying: "Enough! I am thine: hasten me to the gridiron or the spit; better the fagot and the stake than this."

We congratulate Mr. Atkinson on his having such an abundance of roosters to experiment on. The Democratic newspapers during the month of November have been filled with pictures of them; roosters of more than ripe age, with spurs like marlinspikes, the highborn strut of a drum-major and the capacity to crow down a steam whistle or a fog-horn. If by any process whatever he can "ekologize" these; can make them tender and tractable, he will be doing a great service for a very distinguished gentleman who lately put his fingers in his ears and fled away to Hog Island to got rid of the noise of them. If then he can reverse his process and toughen some of the

and no business to cackle.

UNREST.

Unrest and discontent are by many regarded as the chief force which has caused the most remarkable political revolution in the history of the country. Farmers feel that their crops were selling at lower prices than they had obtained the year before, while their labor was gradually becoming more costly. Workingmen, while receiving larger wages than ever, were yet persuaded that they ought to receive wages still larger. The working millions saw verywhere around them evidences of vast accomulated wealth, lavish personal expenditure. and could not comprehend why their toil should win for them fewer luxuries and comforts. The strike of highly paid workingmen at Homestead attracted the attention of many millions to the exceptional wages there paid, and prompted many to feel that they ought to receive at least as much. Because millions were thus dissatisfied and looking for some sort of change, a small percentage of them, and yet enough to turn the scale in many States, concluded to see what a transfer of power from one party to the other would do for them. It is never an easy matter to deal with this

ense of dissatisfaction respecting the distribution of wealth and the rewards of toil. In every land under the sun, whether under one form of government or another, with Protection, semi-Protection or Free Trade, those who accumulate most of the wealth are the few, while those who labor all their lives with scanty returns beyond a more or less comfortable subsistence are the many. Dreamers theorists, socialistic philosophers of all sorts, are constantly telling the millions that they ought to obtain a larger share of the good things of life, and would if this or that theory unscrupulous demagogues constantly foster the same feeling in their strife to get place and power for themselves by ousting the men who have public confidence. Night and day they work upon the dissatisfaction of many who realize comparatively little, and their envy of the few who accumulate much. Seeds thus sown bear more or less fruit according to the intelligence of the millions, but at all times and in all lands are ant to bear some fruit.

This sort of discontent is not directed only to those who have gained wealth by questionable methods, or without rendering adequate benefits to society. The organizers of great entelprises, whose rare abilities have for many years provided comfortable employment for increasing multitudes, and by their works have cheapened the necessities of life for all man-kind, are as roundly hated as any men whose wealth has come from accident or unjust extertion. The prevalent feeling with far too many is that the incalculable services to the world have been rendered by the miners who take out the ore or the roller who shapes the steel, by the switchman who shifts a car from one track to another or the laborer who piles the earth for an embankment, and not by the men who have known how to command the apital and the skill and the labor to accom-

Hish results never accomplished before, Unrest is not a peculiar product of American oil, nor ought that soil to be fruitful of such a growth. In this land the distribution of wealth and of the fruits of labor is more just, and to the millions immeasurably more liberal, than in any other. Here the power to deter-National policies and laws rests, never with the fortunate few, but always with the laboring millions. It is a dark day for them when they forget the responsibility which goes with such power. In their hands the Govern-ment is safe, so long as they use their power with intelligence, and with conscientious regard for the welfare of the millions around them or who are to come after them. But when of the welfare of others, and without intelli- will obtain what he is after somewhere about the nds to be attained or the means to be employed, the millions have to bear the responsibility and the consequences. It is the penalty of their proud inheritance of freedom that, if they do not govern conscientiously, faithfully and wisely, they must suffer. The hope of self-government lies in the fact that with blunlers and suffering come education and a higher sense of duty.

THE BIBLE AND MODERN THOUGHT. The present contest in the Presbyterian Church is not between those who believe the Bible to be the Word of God, and these who do not, though that is the impression of many It is in fact between two classes of men who equally believe the Bible to be the Word of God, and the infallible rule of faith and practice, but who differ on questions of historic fact and interpretation. The traditionalists ab dicate their right to pass any judgment whatever on the Bible, considering themselves bound to believe what certain men in past ages have said about it. It is a logical, and certainly a convenient theory to adopt, provided one can be satisfied as to the inspiration infallibility, and inerrancy of those to whom we thus surrender our reason. But it is hard to prove such a theory, and still harder to persunde rational human beings to-day to ac-

The modern students of the Bible in the Church maintain, on the other hand, that Biblical interpretation is not a fixed quantity, that the area of knowledge concerning it may he increased, and in point of fact, has been increased, and that to turn the fluent thought of any particular age concerning it into the rigid forms of a creed, to be held for all time, is not only to deprive Christian men of their lawful liberty of interpretation, but is to do an irrepacable injury to the Bible itself. They do not desire to minimize the conception of the Bible as a Divine revelation. On the contrary, they so thoroughly believe in its Divine character that they are willing to let it commend itself to the conscience of mankind, without any of the factitious support afforded by old declarations concerning it, and they are confident that no facts tending to overthrow those old declarations, that may be discovered, will in the slightest degree impair the value of its message to men. That is the real issue involved in the Smith, though, of course, a great many other subsidiary questions enter into it, and various personal equations somewhat obscure the understanding of it.

Now what is to be said about these two views of the Bible? A concrete illustration from history may help us to an answer. Toward the close of the tenth century occurred verse his process and toughen some of the young bantams that Massachusetts sent to Congress two years ago, so that they would not burst into tears when things did not go to suit them, he would still further increase the world's debt of gratitude to him. We may add also that if while he is pursuing his poultry experiment he will hyphotize the Mugwump hen of this town—which with only one chicken outcakles the whole barnyard, he will receive the thanks of our contemporary. "The New-York Sun," which has shown by mathematical calstant of the sun of a dreadful panic about the end of the world

tional fiction. When the friends of Miss Bor- fluttering nuisance, with nothing to cackle over years, and therefore they must occur in the sure, warnings came in the shape of death and disaster on the earth, and of dire portents in the heavens. Industry and commerce were suspended; men grew careless of themselves and of their households, and many were led to commit frenzied deeds of despair.

Now suppose that during this period of religious insanity some mediaeval Briggs had arisen, and declared: "Brethren, you have misinterpreted the inspired message of the seer of Patmos. It does not mean what you think it means, though verbally it seems to do so. To understand what that vision means we must go back to the time in which John lived, and inform ourselves as to the circumstances under which he wrote it." It is not hard to guess what would have been the fate of such a blasphemous innovator. He would have been dealt with as a heretic, according to the vigorous fashion of the times. Death would have been his fate, and his memory would have been execrated by the defenders of Biblical truth. Similarly all through the history of the Church, views of the Bible have been held, which at the time were considered to be divinely true, but which a larger knowledge made untenable. And so it will assuredly be with many views of the Bible now so passionately held, not only by conservatives but by liberals. Perfect insight is vouchsafed to no generation or no age in the history of the world.

The Czar's remarkable assertion made a year ago to the effect that there was no famine in Russia has just received confirmation from a most unexpected source. The English can certainly not be taxed with possessing any par-ticular prejudice in favor of Russia, which they regard as their hereditary toe; yet it is the British Consul at Kieff, a Mr. Smith, who assures his Government in the report recently presented to Parliament that the great cry of were embedied in laws. Political jugglers and famine in Russia was a gross exaggeration of facts. He admits that the crops turned out badly in certain districts, but asserts that there was plenty of grain in other parts of Russia. The whole scare, we are told, arose through a breakdown of the railroad system, the result of which was that while people were suffering from want of food in the districts where the harvest had been unfavorable grain was being allowed to rot in vast quantities in the Caucasus. These statements of the British Consul seem to be borne out by official figures, from which it would appear that at the beginning or June last there was a reserve of 1,370,000 tons of all sorts of grain in the Government and communal storehouses, exclusive of what had been bought by the provincial councils for the suffering districts.

A careful examination of the poll lists, and a comparison of them with the registration lists, shows that 854 citizens of Elmira who were registered did not vote at the general election on November 8. It is claimed that nine-tentils of these delinquents were Democrats.—(The Elmira Advertiser.

The publication of these figures is not calculated to relieve the painful strain which now rests upon the relations existing between the Honorable Grover Cleveland, of New-York, and the Honorable David B. Hill. late of Elmira.

Mr. Buffington is on the warpath. Leroy S. Buffington, of Minneapolis. And it is not small game by any manner of neans that he is after. It may be advisable to explain at this point that Mr. Buffington is an architect with ideas-a large coffection of good big ideas. He has convinced himself that the ironwork in a large number of ofty buildings in different parts of the country has been erected in a manner that infringes certain patents which he holds. Consequently he is after damages, and he will not be satisfied with anything less than 5 per cent of the cost of each building. At present he has gone gunning in Chicago, where he means to enrich his bank account to the modest extent of \$4,500,000. When he finishes Chicago he will embark on a crusade in like manner in New-York, Philadelphia St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, San Francisco Denver and Omaho. It is plain that Mr. Buffing ton has taken a large contract, but in his survey of the future he is counting on damages amounting power is blindly or petrishly used, regardless to hundreds of millions. In all probability he gent comprehension of the risks to be run, the time when the American claimants to certain old English estates pluck the fruit of their long and more or less patient waiting.

> When he got as far away from New-York as San Francisco Mayor-elect Gilrey announced that Tammany had no intention of distating to Mr. Gleveland regarding New-York appointments. Tammany's self-denial in this matter promises to be one of the most interesting and suggestive incidents in its somewhat effeckered career.

> Two interesting announcements of large gifts by women for semi-public purposes were made during the last week. On Friday a Chicago dispatch stated that Chicago University had received \$250,000 from Mrs. Joseph Reynolds, who n making the gift was carrying out the wish of her deceased husband. On the previous day came the announcement that Mrs. Abram A. Anderson had given \$350,000 to the Roosevelt Hospital in this city? for the purpose of creeting a medical pavilion in memory of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, This generous gift was a genuine surprise to the trustees of the hospital, who first learned of it from a letter read at their meeting on Tuesday evening. It is not strange that they transacted no more business at that time, but gave themselves over to rejoicing at their good fortune, The Roseevelt Hospital is one of the city's best institutions. No botter object for this handsome benefaction could be found.

The petition asking for a reversal of the position of the Peecher statue in front of the Brookten City Hall will appeal to every friend and admirer of the great preacher. It is really amazing that the statue could have been set with the face toward the City Hall, and the back turned to every one entering the city and approaching that building in the natural and usual way. The mistake made a year and a half ago ought to be corrected without delay.

The Supervisors of Queens County took a step in the right direction when on October 26 they passed a resolution to regulate the width of tire on heavily loaded wagons driven on the newly constructed macadamized roads in the county and those bereafter to be built. The widths prescribed were three inches for 2,000 pounds and four inches for 4,000 pounds, and the resolution was ordered to take effect on July 4, 1893. Some of the Long Island farmers are not satisfied with this enactment, and about 100 of them got together on Wednesday to discuss the question. They decided into this sort of thing claim that it is remunerative to request the Supervisors to make the width for trial of Professors Briggs and Henry Preserved loads of 4,000 pounds three inches, and two and one-half inches for loads over 2,000 and less than 4,000 pounds in weight; and also to postpone until January 1, 1894, the time for the new law to take effect. Unfortunately, the farmers were unable to view the matter dispassionately, since many of them frankly said that their chief objection to four-inch tires is that wagons provided with them cannot be driven on horse-car tracks in coming to New-York. On general principles,

cussing a proposal for increasing this contribution by the fire insurance companies, on the ground that the British metropolis has increased during the past few years both in size and wealth. ·\_\_\_\_

### PERSONAL.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Eurnett, who has been visits ing in Boston for several weeks, has gone to her own

The approaching marriage between scions of two families of conspicuous position in Parisian society is a matter of deep interest at the French capital just now. A daughter of the Duchesse de Luynes is to wed the heir of the Duc de Noailles. The bride's wed the heir of the Duc de Noailles. The bride's mother was left a widow at twenty, her husband dying in the war. "The Pell Mall Gazette" recalls the fact that, insimunitons having been made as to his courage, the Duchesse had his body exhibitest, to show his wounds, in the hall of the splendid family seat, Pamplerre, about twenty-five miles from Paris, where his daughter is to be married. It is one of the half-dozen remaining stately homes of France kept up to perfection in the old style.

The Queen of Saxony never had any children of her own, but she is very fend of other people's children, especially if they are pretty. Hence it hapchildren, especially if they are pretty. Hence it happened a few days ago that, while walking in the park in Dresden, she met a nurse in charge of two little children and stopped to admire the rosy bables. The following dialogue was then heard: The Queen: "They are twins, are they not?" Nurse: "Yes, please your Majesty." "I suppose their papa is very proud of them?" "This little boy's papa is, but that little boy's papa is, but that little boy's papa led a month ago." But I thought you said they were twins?" "Your Majesty said they were, and I didn't think it right to contradict the Queen."

The cancelling of Margaret Mather's professional engagements on account of her marriage is likely to lead to many law suits with theatrical managers who cannot now secure first-class attractions in he stead for the coming season. A Denver dispatch says that she may have to face a new suit every week for six months. It is nowhere intimated that her husband's supposed wealth has provoked this

Mrs. William Windom, for many years a resident of Washington, will make Brookline, Mass., her home temporarily for a few months to enable her daughters to study music and art advantageously. After that she will decide where to reside permanently.

General Butler thinks the best ballot law Massachusetts ever had was that in force for two years about forty years ago, when the citizen placed his vote inside a small envelope. If two votes were found there they were both rejected, and there were rarely more envelopes than voters' names on the poll list.

Henry M. Jungnickel, of Baltimore, a well-known and skilful violoncello player, died last Monday o Bright's disease, at the age of seventy-three, In company with Carl Hause, a planist, and Carl Ga ner, a violinist, he gave concerts in New-England for years. In 1859 he was engaged as a private tutor in Mr. Thomas Winan's family in Baltimore, and that city remained his home thereafter. He was connected with various musical organizations there, and for thirty years had played in nearly every orchestral concert the Monumental City has enjoyed. His son is director of the Baltimore symphony Society.

The question which has been raised about the genulneness of Governor Russell's majority this fall makes. "The Boston Fost" declare that he will need to be vindicated by a renomination next year. This seems to preclude his acceptance of a place in the cabinet.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A few weeks ago "Punch" published the following squib, which was illustrated by Du Maurier: The Governess-And now what is a parable, Emet

Effic (who has got rather muddled)-Oh, of course, parable is a heavenly story with an earthly meaning. It must have hugely puzzled even the readers of Funch to see where the joke lurked in this dialogue; but as it purported to be a joke, and as the great Du Maurier had made a picture about it, they concluded that it must be exeruciatingly funny; and so they laughed Ha! Ha! for several days, as the Briton has way of doing when he rends "Punch." But in its next issue, the paper explained that a typographical error in the paragraph had entirely obscured the joke, the word "an" having been substituted for the no." And the people, who had been laughing themselves red in the face felt like hicking themselves,

THE HUSTLER. The hustler, being unbeloved
By every Grace and Muse.
He cars at night in Boston and
Next morn in Syracase.
From the Adirondack Mountains
To the far Pacific slopes
He plays with lines of latitude
Like little skipping ropes. Ills home is in the sleeping carNo vine or fig tree's shade—
Ills music is its clariding wheels,
Ills music is its clariding wheels,
Ills poetry is trade.
This missionary of the mart,
He spreads the true faith's germs—
The endless merits of his house
Above all other firms.

He buttonholes the kings of trade,
His sample case unrolls,
And talks until the love of life
Grows feeble in their souls.
The belted doors swing wide for him,
He heeds not belts nor bars, And fears not any face of man Beheath the sun or stars. The heroes of baronial times
Were armed from hair to heel,
With from pots upon their heads
And pantaloons of steel.
The hustler hero of to-day
Is armorless and weak,
But for the vigor of his tongue
And blushless breadth of check.

And blushless breatth of cases.

lie meets all men with fearless mich.

Nor knows to pause or swerve,

With Lilliputian bashfulness

And Brobdignagian nerve.

No dim abstractions vex his soul,

His creed and happiness
is just to make a sale and catch

The 2 o'clock express.

—(Sam Walter Foss, in Yankee Blade,

the Scientific Commission, appointed to select site for a new capital for Brazil, consists of five civil engineers, two astronomers, a naturalist, and an expert in hygiene. The commission has started for the entral plateaus of the republic, where it hopes to find an ideal site for the future "greatest city of South America."

If He Only Knew.—Young Professor—What carious plant, may I ask, Miss Laura, is that hanging to the chandeller overhend!

Miss Laura—On, I declare, professor, I had forgotten all about that! It is a sprig or—of mistletoe.

Young Professor (examining it intently)—It is quite pretty. I do not remember having seen anything like it before. I was about to remark. Miss Laura, that to one who is interested in the charming science of entomology the Blatta Orientalis, or cockrach proper, as distinguished from the Blatta Germanicus, or so-called Croton-long of common observation, affords a most wanderful field for microscopic research, etc.—(Chicago Tribune.

Professor A. D. Hopkins, of the West Virginia Experiment station, has arrived from Europe with a bug which he thinks will destroy the pine-tree beetle that has so seriously damaged the West Virginia pine

forests.

Mrs. Deland, who wrote "John Ward, Preacher," has been the celebrity of the Deland family. Mr. Lorin F. Deland might have been best known generally as Mrs. Deland's husband, even about Boston, and he not invented a football trick. The evolution of the "flying wedge," with a "finned for the runner, from a scheme of theory into a telling evolution of the goaled field, has made Mr. Deland a man whose name is spoken and written about as much and as widely as his wire's was after her book was published. Celebrity has wide differences of origin. It is humorously suggested that Harvard ought to make Mr. Deland a dector of laws at the next commencement.—(Worcester Gazette.

The Hartford Medical Association has adopted resolution deprecating the so-called medical contract system. The growth of this system has been great during the last few years. In Hartford alone there are twenty societies which provide their members with medical attendance for a small annual fee, ranging from 50 cents to \$3. One society got the doctors to bidding against each other, and secured the services of a doctor in good standing for and that their connection with a society brings them outside practice.

Edina—What do you suppose makes Tom write such awfully gushing letters? Kate—Oh. I suppose he uses a fountain pen.— (Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The city of Avignon, France, inherited almost half a million francs recently from a man named Marcelin, who had lived in the place as a beggar for decades. In preparing his body for burial, the bonds and money were found in his clothes. The "beggar" allowed his sister to starve to death a year ago.